envisaged the revamp of Sindri, Ramagundam and Talcher units of FCI; and Durgapur, Barauni an Namrup units of HFC entailing a fresh investment of Rs. 2201.13 crore at 1994 price levels, apart from capital restructuring and other financial reliefs to the undertakings. The funding arrangements for these packages could not be tied up. The final decision on the implementation of the reformulated revival packages would depend upon the tie up of funding arrangements and outcome of the proceedigns pending before the BFIR, which is a quasi-judicial authority.

Fishery Policy

819. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Fishery Policy on the analogy of Food Policy:

(b) if so, its details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for decline in the catch of the traditional fishermen in coastal areas; and

(d) the impact of unbridled deep-sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b): The policy of the Government of India on the subject of fisheries has been stated in various documents including the Eighth Five Year Plan document. However, recognising the need for a consolidated statement on fishery policy, the Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a National Fisheries Policy covering all aspects of the fisheries sector. The draft National Fisheries Policy was referred to the States and also put up to the Central Board of Fisheries at its 20th meeting. The Central Board of Fisheries has endorsed the draft National Fisheries Policy statement.

The objectives, as laid down in the draft National Fisheries Policy, are:

(i) Conservation of aquatic resources and genetic diversity;

(ii) enhancing of production of fish and the productivity of fishermen, fish farmers and fishing industry;

(iii) generating employment for the coastal and rural poor;

(iv) improving the socio-economic conditions of the traditional fishermen and fish farmers; and

(v) augmenting export of fish and marine products taking into account the need for responsible and sustainable fisheries.

The draft Policy provides for development of marine fisheries, inland fisheries, acquaculture, infrastructure including marketing facilities, fisheries cooperatives, manpower research & training, extension, credit facilities and insurance cover over the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan and during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(c) The fish production from the marine sector in the country has increased from 25.76 lakh tonnes in 1992-93 to 27.07 lakh tonnes in 1995-96. The contribution from the deep sea sector out of this is only about 30,000 tonnes and the remaining production is from the traditional and small-scale mechanised sector. There is no decline in the production of fish from the traditional sector.

(d) In view of reply (c) above, the question does not arise.

Foodgrains output of the country

820. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the positition of India as percentage of world's population, cultivated land and foodgrains output?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): The position of India in the world's population, cultivated (arable) land and foodgrains production is as under:—

		India 1994-95	World 1994 World	% share of India in the
(i)	Population (Million)	904	5630	16.3
(ii)	Cultivated land (Million hects.)	166	1343	12.4
(iii)	Production of foodgrains including paddy (Million tonnes)	227	2010	11.3